The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44c, per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the United States or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month.

month.
Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star. \$1.00 per year;
With foreign postage added, \$3.00.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class mail matter.)

E. All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

Vol. 85, No. 20,951.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1894-TWELVE PAGES.

e Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

Not Much of Interest in Either Branch of Congress.

SOME ROUTINE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The Bankruptcy Bill Reported in the Senate.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE

There was a much better attendance of Senators today than when the Senate met vesterday although there was still scarcely a quorum present. A message from the President, transmitting the latest Hawaiian correspondence, was laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on foreign

A House bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesoca and Wisconsin was passed.

Deficiency Bill Reported.

The last of the appropriation bills-the general deficiency-was reported to the Senate and ordered to be printed. The House amendments to the bill providing for the reimbursement of the state of Nebraska of the expense of a threatened invasion by the Sioux in 1800 and 1801 were disagreed to and a conference asked.

Bankruptey Bill. The House bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy was reported to the Senate by Mr. George of Mississippi, who also gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration next Monday.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill directing a resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties, Nebraska, was made and agreed to.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Manderson and agreed to, calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to whethor Agriculture for information as to whether experiments in planting native pine seeds in the sand hills of the northwest were being carried on and whether it was advantageous to continue the experiments.

Mr. Coke of Texas endeavored to obtain to prevent interference in the collection of state, county and municipal taxes assessed against corporations and corporate property, but objection was made by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon on account of its importance, and at the request of Mr. Hoar it was recommitted to the committee on the judiciary. Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: To provide for the payment of the 8 per cent greenback certificates of the District of Columbia and for the relief of Paul Mc-

Also the following House bills: To authorize the entry of land for gravel pits and reservoir purposes and authorizing the grant of right of way for pipe lines; of desertion against Oliver O'Brien and Andrew L. Grugett; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for sites on the Hot Springs reservation for cold water reservoirs, and to amend two sections of the Revised Statutes providing penalties for the crime of barratry on the high seas. The House bill to subject state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes was called up by Mr. George, but its immediate con-sideration being objected to by Mr. Sherman, the bill went over until tomorrow.

The report of the conferees on the Indian appropriation bill, announcing agreement n certain amendments and disagreement on ther conference was agreed to.

Sundry Civil Bill Up. The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up and read by paragraphs. THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. McGann (III.) asked unanijoint resolution instructing the commis er of labor to investigate the effect of the use of machinery on labor and the cost of production, its effect en wages, etc. Mr. Kilgore (Texas) objected.

A bill to remove the charge of desertion against James Fay was passed. The attempt to force the consideration of the bill to protect public forestry reservations provided for in the special order of yesterday was abandoned, and Mr. Outhwaite from the committee on rules withdrew the special order.

The Russian Thistle Amendment. Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill. The only point of difference shown by the report was the Senate amendment appropriating \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the "Russian cactus," or "Russian thistle,"

in the northwestern states. Mr. Hatch asked that the House further Insist on its disagreement to this amend-

Mr. Gear (Iowa) moved that the House agree to this amendment. He made a brief argument in favor of his motion. It was of Iowa and other northwestern states, he said, that the Russian thistle should be exterminated. It threatened the whole north-

west.

Mr. Hatch, in reply, said that the committee on agriculture had carefully considered this subject and had unanimously rejected the proposition.

After some debate by Messrs. Baker (Vt.) and Hooker (Miss.) against Mr. Gear's mo-tion, and Messrs.Cannon (Ill.), Boen (Minn.), Pickler (N.Dak.), Johnson (N.Dak.) and Hainer (Neb.), in favor of the motion, the

ote was taken. Mr. Gear's motion was defeated, 52-176, and the conferees were instructed to fur-ther disagree to the Senate appropriation for the destruction of the Russian thistle.

## FAVORABLE ACTION.

## Senate Passes Bill Relating to District

Mr. Martin today secured favorable action by the Senate on Senate bill 1896, to provide for the payment of the 8 per cent greenback certificates of the District. It directs the treasurer of the United States to pay to the owners, holders or assignees of all board of audit certificates redeemed by him under the act of June 16, 1880, the residue of 2.35 per cent of unpaid interest due upon them from their date up to the date of approval of the act providing for their redemption. He is also directed to redeem and pay all the remaining outstanding greenback 8 per cent bonds of the District, with interest from the date of issue to the date of maturity, and with interest at 6 per cent from the date of maturity to the of the approval of the pending act. The treasurer is further directed to sufficient amount of the unissued 3.65 Dis-

Mr. Sherman asked the amount of the securities to be so redeemed, and Mr. Martin answered that the total was about \$19,000. He added that the bill was indorsed by the committee and unanimously reported from the District committee. There

An Order to the Army That Has Just Become Public.

How Mobs Are to Be Dealt With by Regular Troops in Case of Riot.

The leaders of the riotcus mobs who confronted the United States regular troops during the progress of the great strike probably did not realize how perilously near they stood to violent death, for not only were the troops fully authorized to shoot into the mobe, but the commanding officers were authorized to detail sharp-

shooters to shoot down individual rioters

who were particularly obstreperous, All this is made evident by general order No. 23, which was made public at the War Department today. Not for many years had the United States troops been so generally in active service as during the strike, and consequently many commanding strike, and consequently many commanding officers were somewhat in doubt as to their powers and duties under the complex laws and regulations touching the use of troops. To meet this demand for exact information Gen. Schofield issued general order No. 23. It was dated July 9, and officers were instructed to regard it as confidential, because it was feared that its publication at the time would further inflame the excited and lawless mobs. The full text of the order is as follows:

Text of the Order.

Text of the Order. General orders No. 23. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

The following instructions are published for the government of the army: A mob, forcibly resisting of obstructing the execution of the laws of the United

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1884.

States, or attempting to destroy property belonging to or under the protection of the United States, is a public enemy.

Troops called into action against such a mob are governed by the general regulations of the army and military tactics in respect to the manner in which they shall act to acto the manner in which they shall act to ac-complish the desired end. It is purely a tactical question in what manner they shall use the weapons with which they are armed - whether by the fire of musketry and artilery or by use of the bayonet and saber, of by both, and at what stage of the operations each or either mode of attack shall be em-

ployed. This tactical question must necessarily be decided by the immediate commander of the troops, according to his best judgment of the situation and the authorized drill regula-

In the first stage of an insurrection lawless mobs are frequently commingled with great crowds of comparatively innocent people, drawn there by curiosity and excite-ment and ignorant of the great danger to which they are exposed. Urder such circumstances the commanding officer should with-hold the fire of his troops, if possible, until timely warning has been given to the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty. Under no circumstances are the troops to fire into a crowd without the order of the commanding officer, except that single sharpshooters, selected by the commanding officer, may shoot down individual rioters who have fired upon or thrown missiles at the troops.

As a general rule the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds in the first stages of a revolt. But as soon as sunicient warning has been given to enable the innocent to separate themselves from the guilty the action of the troops should be governed solely by the tactical considerations involve in the duty they are ordered to perform.

They are not called upon to conside: how great may be the losses inflicted upon the public enemy, except to make their blows so effective as to promptly suppress all resist-ance to lawful authority and to stop the de-struction of life the moment lawless resistance has ceased. Punishment belongs not to the troops, but to the courts of justice.

By command of MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

SENATOR VOORHEES BETTER.

His Physicians Think He Will Be Out in a Few Days.

The condition of Senator Voorheees, who has been confined to his home for a week past by an attack of bladder trouble, is said to be slightly improved, and his physician is of the opinion that he will be out within a few days. He does not regard the Senator's illness as at all alarming, though the colleagues and friends of the sick man cannot but feel some uneasiness in the matter. The Senator rested well last night

Pensions Granted.

Among the pensions granted today were the following: District of Columbia-Original, Samuel W Mellotte; increase, John Enright, Oscar D. Jackson; reissue, John Schwartz, United States Soldiers' Home.

Maryland-Richard Hackett, Baltim original, widows, etc., Mary L. Pines, Bal-timore; original, John W. Monosmith, Baltimore; Mexican war survivors, increase, Charles P. Penn, Budd's Creek, St. Mary's county; William H. Beall, Sparrows Point

Virginia—Original, widows, etc., Nancy Ann Copeland, Portsmouth, Norfolk county; Matilda Bland (mather), Westover, Charles City. Original, William I. Gibson, Nationa Military Home, Elizabeth City; increase Military Fielding Diggs, Mathews, Mathews county original, widows, etc., Susan O. Tresnon Richmond, Henrico county.

The official report of the naval board that conducted the trial and inspection of the cruiser Minneapolis was submitted to Secretary Herbert today by Commodore Selfridge, its president. The report tells, in a technical way, the splendid achievement of the ship in breaking all speed records in her class, substantially as has been already told in a non-techtical way in the column of The Star. Certain minor defects in con struction are pointed out, which, it is stat-ed, will be remedied by the contractors be-fore the ship is formally transferred to the

Violated the Postal Laws. The Post Office Department was notified

this morning of the following arrests of persons charged with violating postal laws: Fred. W. Crossley at Cripple Creek, Colo., by Inspector Mechen; B. H. Baker at Lake Charles, La., by Inspector Dice; Henry L. Nichols at Marshall, Mo., by Inspector Williams.

Fourth-Class Postmasters. The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was twenty-five. Of this number eighteen were to fill vacan-cies caused by death and resignation and the

remainder by removals.

It has been ordered by Postmaster General Bissell that hereafter railway mail superintendents shall be appointed from the division of the railway mail service, instead of through outside influence.

Marine Hospital Service. The Secretary of the Treasury today sent a communication to the Senate suggesting an additional appropriation of \$35, 000 for the marine hospital service on acported from the District committee. There was no objection raised to the passage of the bill.

Friends of the Wilson Bill Full of Hope Today.

BOTH PARTIES TO COME DOWN

If a Tariff Bill Fails Congress May Be Reconvened

REPRESENTATIVES TALK

There were signs this morning of the Senate weakening a little from the attitude assumed in conference over the tariff yesterday. Both sides are evidently alarmed by the almost hopeless condition in which they found themselves yesterday. The prospect opened before them was so bad that instinctively they are getting around to the conclusion that absolutely something must be done. The evidence that Mr. Springer's move against the ways and means committee of his own camp cannot succeed has apparently impressed the Senators that nothing is to be looked for from that quarter. Moreover, the attitude of the Senate conferees in repudiating all agreements reached at the former conference and insisting upon the Senate bill, word for word and letter for letter, was too extreme to be maintained. This morning's meeting of the democratic conferees was no more than an informal talk, and they are to meet for work this afternoon

To Come Off Their Stilts. There seems to be a general disposition to come down off the stilts which all parties have been strutting about cn. If the Senators of the conference will come back to the agreements on the several schedules which were reached at the other conference, which left only the metal, the iron erice, which left only the metal, the iron ore, coal and sugar in dispute, and agree to the reciprocity proposition as to coal, it is probable that the House would say no more about sugar and take the bill.

Whether a measure so dectored could be got through the Senate is another question, but it is almost the only basis on which an agreement might be received in conference.

agreement might be reached in conference It is said that if Congress should adjourn without agreeing on a bill Cleveland would at once call them back again in special session, and keep the fight up until something is done or until the Congress expires.

Friends of the Wilson Bill Hopeful. The friends of the Wilson bill were full of hope today. They gathered about Chairman Wilson and the other House conferees on the tariff and assured them that the langer of adverse caucus action by the flouse had been averted and that House democrats could now be depended on to stand by the House bill to the last. At first there was an inclination among Mr. Wilson's friends to remain away from the caucus. If this had been adhered to it is quorum. But the sentiment is now felt by them to be so strengly with the House conferees that Chairman Wilson and his ake a conspicuous part in it.

What Mr. Strauss Says. The confident attitude of those identified with the administration and the House bill in the present contest was pointedly expressed by Representative Strauss of New York. He said: "The House will stay in ession until the 4th of March unless the Senate abandons the farcical position of sending conferees whose instructions are confer, but bring us back nothing but our confer, but bring us back nothing but our ciliatory mood, but not in a mood to sur-render. The House has never demanded that its bill without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t should prevail. Its conferees have had and have absolute freedom of action. The Senate conferees admit that they are bound hand and foot.

"This resolves itself simply into the old story of the chief of the fire company, who,

n the question of painting the engine came up, made a speech saying, Boys you've always been very kind to me, and as we are about to paint the engine I am oing to leave it entirely to your taste. don't give a — how you paint her as long as you paint her red.' "It is no longer a question of rates

realize, as a merchant, the force of the cry anything is better than delay." ation, however, has changed, so that the vital question is not what is best for the country for the time being, but the far more important one, shall the people of thi country or shall concentrated capital be dictator? The original merits of the tariff bill-all-important as they are-are second ary to this question."

Representative Tracey Confident. Representative Tracey of New York, who s one of the warmest friends of the administration in the House, says: "The success of the House contention is now beyond the slightest question. The caucus will result in strengthening the House conferees at every point. The only question at present is as to how soon the Senators will open their eyes to this inevitable result. I believe that they are fair men, an that the present resistance is in the belief that the House intends to surrender, but House will remain here until the terms of embers expire rather than take the Senate bill then they will yield."

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL.

An Appropriation to Provide for Elec

trie Lights.

It is the ultimate hope of the members of the Senate committee on rules that some day the water power at Great Falls may be tarnessed and made to produce electricity, with Uncle Sam managing the wire gates and the switchboards. By this means, they believe, the Capitol, as well as all the other public buildings, and perhaps the streets, may be lighted. But that is far in the future, and meanwhile the legislators must have light. The present plant is very much overworked, and it has been estimated that the present pressure upon the dynamos is dangerous. Some temporary pro vision must be made, and so the committee on appropriations inserted a new paragraph in the sundry civil bill authorizing the architect of the Capitol, with the approval o the committees on rules, to arrange with any furnish a current for the Capitol buildin at a rate not exceeding half a cent per hour of burning of a nominal sixteen-candle power incandescent lamp or its equivalent This arrangement is to be for a period no exceeding one year. The architect is also authorized to grant permission to the com-pany undertaking the work to lay an underground conduit through the Capitol grounds in order to connect its supply mains with the building. No expense is to such mains, and any injury to the grounds or appurtenances will be repaired by the company. No appropriation is made by the bill to cover this contract.

These amendments to the bill were agreed to today without any debate.

To Reconvey Lands.

Senator Gallinger today introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the reconveyance of certain lands by the District Com-

Vice President's Daughter Not Engaged to George F. Curtis.

A Romance That Was Not Crushed in the Bud-No Need for a Stern Parent.

Vice President Stevenson this morning, through his son Lewis, authorized The Star to make an absolute denial of the story which appeared this morning in several out-of-town papers to the effect that a prompt interference has just prevented the marriage of Miss Mary Stevenson, the eldest daughter, to Mr. George F. Curtis, the clerk in charge of the congressiona law library. The story printed was that Mr. Curtis met Miss Stevenson last May and pursued his attentions so devotedly that it was understood they were engaged, that Miss Stevenson wore a diamond ring, the gift of Mr. Curtis, and that one evening not long ago Mr. Curtis called at the ing not long ago Mr. Curtis called at the hotel where the family stopped and sent up a note to Miss Stevenson, asking her to accompany him on a picnic to Great Falls under the chaperonage of Mrs. Senator Blanchard. He received no answer, the story continues, and the next day he sent a second note and in the evening called and sent up his card to ascertain the fate of his communications. Mr. Lewis Stevenson responded, and taking the young suitor aside told him that his attentions must cease.

cease.
"The next day Mr. Lewis Stevenson met Mr. Curtis," the story goes on, "returned his ring and photograph, and warned him not to do anything to incur the wrath of the Vice President. The Stevenson family then left town."

This statement caused quite a sensation today at the Capitol, where young Curtis is well known. Mr. Lewis Stevenson said to a Star reporter: "The story printed in Philadelphia is not true. Mr. Curtis was not engaged to my sister; he has called at the hotel several times, and was regarded as a marre acquaintance." There was as a mere acquaintance. There was no ring, no photograph, no love letters. I can-not imagine how such a report should have started. Nor is it true that we left the city in a hurry to get my sister away from Curtis. My other sister, Julia, has been ill for some time at Charlestown, W. Va., and as soon as she was able to travel we took her, together with the rest of the family, to Maine. We had been planning the trip for ome time, and were merely waiting for my sister's recovery. Our movements had noth-ing whatever to do with Mr. Curtis. That is all I have to say. I make this statement for my father as well as for myself."

It has been intimated that possibly Mr. Curtis, although he declined to discuss the matter with the correspondent who first

sent it out, could throw some light on the subject of how the romance gained curreacy. The publication contained an interesting bit of personal biography concerning Mr. Curtis, that, it is argued, could not have been a matter of common knowledge. "Mr. Curtis is poor," this brief history states, "but he has a good family name and excellent prospects, professionally. His ancestors for three generations won distinc-tion in the United States navy. His grand-Curtis is a graduate of Georgetown Uni versity, and has been admitted to practice the United States Supreme Court. A Star reporter sought Mr. Curtis today the law library to ascertain his version of the affair, but he was promptly inform ed that "Mr. Curtis is out. He will not be here today."

"Do you know where he is? Where can e be found?" askel the reporter. he be found?" askel the reporter.
"I do not know. No one knows," was the

It may be remembered that Mr. Call made quite a fight on behalf of Mr. Curtis a few days ago, while the legislative appropriation bill was under discussion. desired to make the office of law librarian very comfortable, and sought to secure an amendment creating a distinct office with a higher salary than that which is now paid to the cierk in charge. This was opposed by the committee and Mr. Call resorted to every expedient to amend the bill, but without avail.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with popular demands, the Commissioners have directed the superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to keep a watchman at the grade crossing of the railroad at Brookland on the Metropolitan branch during the entire day and night. Notifying Citizens.

The acting secretary of the Interior Department has requested the clerk in charge of the special assessment division to serve notice on all parties owning land in squares 634, 685 and 635 who are delinquent in the cayment of assessments made by the United States for special improvement work done in front of said land, in accordance the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873 U. S. S., vol. 17, page 549. He says: "H is deemed proper that the parties inter-sted be again notified of their delinquency in the payment of this assessment befor the department takes further action look-ing to the enforced payment of the amount due the United States. Your office has heretofore furnished a certified copy of the assessment as then made, togethe list of those who have paid the same."

The Commissioners today ordered: That Fereafter when a public water main has been laid upon a street in which there are private mains that were laid under agreement that all premises should be disconnected from them and connected with the public main when laid, it shall be the duty of the chief clerk of the water department to require that this agreement be carried out and that the private main be disconnected from the public main, at its junc-

meeted from the public main, at its junc-tion with the latter.

That the well at 7th and Virginia avenue be cleaned; pumped down; description re-ported of the construction of the well lining; source of water supply, if practicable; manner in which water enters the well, and tests made of samples of the water taken where the water immediately enters the well, and of samples taken from the through the pump.

Necessary for Health. Health Officer Hammett in his report to the Commissioners regarding the placing of trap in alley in square 14, in Georgetown, says: "The true grade of the alley in square 14 is much below the present surface. The alley contains a number of new brick dwellings and a new brick stable A trap would not afford proper sewerage, affording but temporary relief." He certifies that the grading and graveling of this alley is necessary for the public health. In Bud Shape.

The Commissioners today received a re port from Health Officer Hammett stating that a portion of the alley in square 737 is now paved, but in bad condition, because of depressions and ruts that retain stagnant water. He certifies that the repair and paving of this alley is necessary for public health, and recommends that the work be done under the compulsory permit

Cabinet Meeting.

The President and his cabinet had a num ber of important questions before them a today's meeting at the White House, chief among which was the tariff deadlock, the missioners to Andrew J. and Mary E. China-Jepanese war, the Hawaiian question and the Salvadorian affair.

SENATE AND HOUSE WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SENATE WEAKENING MR. STEVENSON DENIES A CASK OF GOLD

A Daring Robbery of American Money in France.

THE COMING HAWAIIAN COMMISSION

Illinois Militia to Be Recalled From Chicago.

HANGING IN NORFOLK

PARIS, July 31 .- The police of France are investigating what is probably one of the most remarkable robberies on record, and it is believed that the police authorities of the United States will be asked, if they have not already been so requested, to take a hand in the investigation. In some unaccountable manner a cask of gold from New York, valued at \$50,000, has been stolen while en route from Havre to Paris.

The French line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Santelli, left New York on July 21 for Havre with forty casks of American gold on board, valued at \$2,000,000, and consigned to various concerns. She arrived at Havre July 29. The forty casks of gold are believed to have been safely landed at Havre, and they are also said to have been placed complete on board the train running between Havre and this city. But when the casks were counted upon arrival here there were only thirty-nine of them; one cask containing \$50,000 in American gold had by some means, still a mystery to the police, disappeared. The disappearance of the cask of gold has given rise to a number of police theories, the strongest being that the gold was followed from New York by expert thieves, who patiently awaited their chance to abstract one of the casks, and who found this chance while on their way to this city.

Only Theories as Yet. police, pending the termination of heir investigation, will not give any particulars concerning the robbery; but it is believed that several persons were concerned in the theft, for the cask of gold must have weighed nearly 200 pounds, and even a very strong man could not have carried such a load alone for any very great distance. Among the theories being investigated is one which may turn out to be correct. It is that the thief, or thieves, hid in the car in which the gold was subsequently placed, and that while on their way to Paris one cask of gold was thrown out of the train, and the robber, or robbers, jumped after it. The fact that only one cask of gold was stolen would seem to indicate, according to another theory, that only one person was concerned in the abstrac tion of the cask of gold from the train. The Police Puzzled.

But the theories are many and the facts made public are very few, not even the name of the consignees of the gold being made known up to the present. Although it is positively asserted that the cask of precious metal was stolen while on its way to this city, there are people who ask if a mistake may not have been made in the counting of the casks at Havre, and whether the gold was not abstracted on board La Touraine. To this the steamship company's officers reply that it is impossible for thieves to get at the gold on board ship so closely is it guarded, in addition to the fact that the small hold in which it is sealed is situated in the most secure part o the ship. In any case a most remarkable robbery has been committed, and the police of France are busily engaged in an attempt to solve the mystery.

No News in New York. NEW YORK, July 31.-The report of the robbery of the cask of gold shipped from this city by the French steamer La Tourraine has caused considerable excitement among the gold shippers. At the office of the French line it was said that no news of the robbery had been received at the New York office.

WANT THE QUEEN RESTORED. This is the Wish of the Hawaiian

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.-The Hawalian royalist commission, composed of John A. Cummings, Samuel Parker and Judge Weidermen, ex-cabinet officers of the royalist administration, passed through Fittsburg today on their way to Washington in the interest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Judge Weidermen was the only member of the party up when the train arrived. In an interview he said:

"We want to bring about an adjustment of affairs at the Hawatian Islands. Queen Liliuokalani abdicated under protest, and is to Washington to receive it from Presiden Cleveland. adopted a constitution and proclaimed a republic. They wanted to send the queen away, as she does not represent the present government. We are anxious to have the queen restored, and believe we will be successful in our mission."

MILITIA AT PULLMAN.

Mayor Hopkins Reduces the Number of Companies to Three.

CHICAGO, July 31.-Mayor Hopkins wired Gov. Altgeld at noon today asking him to recall eight companies of the first regiment, I. N. G. This order removes three of the six companies now at Pullman, and leaves but one company on the Illinois Central tracks, that at East Hammond. The mayor said he felt satisfied that the three compa nies left at Pullman could maintain order The second regiment, stationed at the stock yards, will be left there for the present, and the mayor refused to say when the remain-ing companies at Pullman will be with-drawn. The action on the part of the mayor was the result of a conference between him and Vice President Wickes of the Pullman company, and Adjutant General Orendorf of the I. N. G. Vice President Wickes did not anticipate trouble, stating that the company was making no effort to secure new men, and that he expected the old em-ployes to eventually go back to their places.

HANGING IN NORFOLK. The First That Has Occurred There for Fifty Years.

ing in Norfolk for fifty years took place at noon today, when Madison Brown, colored, was hanged for the murder of Mr. John Dollard. The hanging was witnessed by about sixty persons and went off without a hitch. Death was caused by strangulation. The condemned man made no confession. The morning of April 7, 1893, several pis-Queen and James streets. The residents

of the neighborhood were aroused and soon it was reported that Mr. John Dollard, a member of the select council and a prominent and wealthy citizen, had been by burglars, who were attempting to rob his store. About ten days after the murder the detectives discovered a clue and on the 18th of April their efforts were rewarded by the capture of Madison. Brown and

THE PRINTING OFFICE SITE

Feeling in the House Over the Senate Amendment.

Some Will Fight the Mahone Site and More to Substitute a Public Reservation.

Considerable interest is taken by members of the House in the action of the Senate committee on appropriations in tacking an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the purchase of the Mahone site for a government printing office. There has been a great division of opinion among members of the House upon the question of a site, which finally resulted in total inaction on the part of the House, with the prospect that nothing could be done at this session of Congress. The action of the Senate committee has revived the hope of some Congressmen that a way out of the difficulty is now presented.

A Fight in the House. If that amendment is agreed to in the Senate and comes over to the House there is still, however, grave probability that it may not be agreed to, and at least a strong fight will be made against it. The one encouragement for the amendment lies in couragement for the amendment lies in the argument which the advocates of the Mahone site made when the bill was up in the House several weeks ago, mainly that it would be better to take the Mahone site than not to have any bill at all at this session. The members of the appropriation committee of the House will not discuss the Senate amendment at this time. They say that it will come up in conference, probably, and that they do not want to commit themselves for or against it.

The Reservation Men Pleased.

The Reservation Men Pleased. There is an element in the House which is very much pleased at the action of the Senate committee in proposing the amendment. This element is composed of the people who insist upon erecting a government printing office upon a public reservation. They will move to amend the Senate amendment by striking out the provision for the Mahone site and inserting the clause providing that a public reservation shall be selected. They think that this motion will carry, and that by means of an amendment to an appropriation bill they will accomplish the purpose which they falled to achieve in a separate bill.

What Mr. Richardson Says. Mr. Richardson, chairman of the committee on printing, who has been fighting a long time for a government printing office to replace the present dangerous structure, said in reference to the Senate amendment, "I am so radically in favor of a new building that I will be willing to agree to almost any kind of a bill which will provide one. I have thought, heretofore, that the Mahone site was too expensive, and the joint committee on printing reported favorably upon a site which can be bought for \$106,000. However, as the session is drawing to an end and the prossession in the prossession is drawing to an end and the prossession is drawing the analysis and the prossession is drawin session is drawing to an end and the pros-pect of getting a separate bill through seems very slim, I will be willing to agree a compromise of almost any measure

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL The Last of the Appropriation Meas-

office, and that quickly."

ures Reported Today. The Senate committee on appropriations today had reported to the Senate the deficiency appropriation bill, thus completing the list of appropriation bills. Following are the more important amend-

Increasing the appropriations for the intercontinental railway commission from \$12,000 to \$49,943; new appropriation of \$20,000 to pay E. J. Phelps and J. C. Carter for their services as counsel before the Bering sea arbitration; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the salaries of customs officers whose terms of serv ice expired before the appointment of their successors; incidental expenses at the Philadelphia mint, \$16,989; freight on bullion and coin, \$5,500; striking out authority for the interstate commerce. interstate commerce commission to employ counsel; providing for the printing of a new edition of the abstract of the eleventh census from existing plates; to pay the ex-penses of marshals in protecting property in the hands of receivers, \$125,000; support of United States pensioners for 1894, \$40,834; for 1898 the same amount; for payment of railroads, other than Pacific roads, for inland transportation, \$42,616; to reimburse the official reporter of the Senate for extra clerical expenses in the Fifty-third Con-gress, \$7,750; for the payment of one year's salary of the late Senator Vance to his widow, \$5,000; increasing the House appro-priation for the payment of Southern Pacific railroad from \$1,038,698 to \$3,080,481; increasing the House appropriation for the payment of Indian depredation claims from \$100,000 to \$250,000; to pay special attorneys of the United States courts, \$15,000. Payment is provided for a large number

BRINGING THE REFUGEES. What Will Be Done With Eseta His Arrival.

The arrival of the U. S. S. Bennisston at Acapulco, Mexico, was announced in a brief dispatch received at the Navy Department today. The fever is reported to have abated and all of the sick, including Dr. Tibbitt, are convalescing. The vessel will spend a day or two at Acapulco, taking coal aboard, and will then proceed to Mare Island, Cal., where she should arrive about the 9th of August.

Gen. Antonio Ezeta and his staff, the Sal vadoran refugees, are aboard the vessel and will go to California. It has been suggested that upon their arrival within the territory of the United States these refugees may be taken off under habeas corpus, which would doubtless be followed by their release. The State Department, however, is under apprehension on that score, as it would be a violation of the comity that should obtain between the executive and judicial branches of the government should a court intervene in this way in the progress of diplomatic negotiations, and place the State Department in the position of violating its pledge. There are indications, however, that the whole matter of the application of the provisional government of Salvador for the extradition of Ezeta and his staff will soon be settled, perhaps even before the arrival of the Bennington at Mare Island.

Spanish Smugglers Captured. Capt. Shepard, chief of the revenue m

rine service, has received a report from NORFOLK, Va., July 31.-The first hang-Capt. Willey of the revenue cutter McLane on duty on the southern Florida coast, stating that on July 25 he captured seven Spanish schooners from Havana doing a contraband trade along the coast. One of the vessels, the Nuera Florida, escaped in a storm. The names of the others were the Angelito, the Sevareto, the Javierina, the Fernandito, the Felix and the Virgen du Carma. They were all turned over to the customs officials and will be fined for violations of the customs and quarantine laws.

Treasury Receipts.

The total receipts of the treasury for the present month were \$37,500,000 and the disbursements \$29,920,000. Interest payments, however, increase these disbursements by about \$7,500,000, making the receipts and Alex. Boush. Boush was convicted of murder in the second degree and sent to the penitentiary for eighteen years. Brown, it was proved, fired the fatal shot, for which he paid the penalty today.

Brown and disbursements for the month approximately the same. The receipts from internal revenue were \$25,033,000 and from customs \$8,250,000. The pension payments aggregated \$13,200,000.

# DESPERATE BATTLE

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's

Star contained 37 cofumns

of advertisements, made up of 665 separate announces ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merefy

врасе.

The Chinese and Japanese Fleets Have an Engagement.

CHINA SUFFERS A SIGNAL DEFEAT

A Battleship and Two Cruisers Captured or Destroyed.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

TIEN TSIN, July 31 .- A naval battle was fought yesterday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sunk the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen, and two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by the Armstrongs, were captured or destroyed by the Japanese. The Chen Yuen was a battleship of 7,400

tons displacement, carrying 141-2 inches compound armor at the water line. Her battery included four twelve-inch guns, protected by an armored breastwork, and two smaller Krupp's. She was also furnished with eleven Hotchkiss cannon and tubes for Whitehead torpedoes. In addition, the Chen Yuen had two eight and one-quarter-inch and 6-inch Krupp's in her main battery and a secondary battery of Hotchkiss revolving cat.non.

The Chen Yuen was built for China at the Stettin works. She was a sister ship of the Ting Yuen, and was the most powerful warship in the Chinese navy, with the ex-ception of the Ting Yuen. Great Loss of Life Reported. SHANGAI, July 31.-News has just been

received here of a desperate battle between the fleets of China and Japan, in which the Chinese were defeated, and the Chen Yuen, the largest battleship but one in the Chinese service, was sunk, and two other large Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers, were captured or destroyed. The battle was botly contested, but the Japanese appear to have handled their guns, ships and torpedoes with more skill than the Chinese. The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men, and a large number of them are reported to have been killed or drowned. Later dispatches say that few, if any, of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. Two German officers, in command of the Chen Yuen, are reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

Significance of the Defeat.

The news of the battle was received bere Chinese vessels, said to be first-class cruisers,

The news of the battle was received here by private telegrams from Tien Tsin, and it is admitted that if the report is true, it means that an end has been put to the power of China, so far as fighting Japan upon the sea is concerned. Not one of the

remaining ships of China will daze show it-self out of port if it is true that the first-class battle ship Chen Yuen has been sunk by the Japanese. The Chen Yuen must have started out from Tak'ı after leaving The two Chinese cruisers supposed to have been captured or destroyed during the engagement which ended so fatally for the Chen Yuan are the Chin Yuan and the Foo transports there. Ching. The Chin Yuan was a protected cruiser built at Elswick, England; she had cruiser built at Elswick, England; she had a displacement of 2,300 tons and attained an average speed in her trials with all weights, batteries and crew aboard of 18½ knots. Her armament consisted of three 8¼-inch Krupps and two 6-inch Armstrongs, protected by splinter-proof shields. She also carried eight 6-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, six Gatlings and four torpedo tubes.

pedo tubes.

The Foo Ching was also an English built protected cruiser, very much similar to the Chin Yuan. She had a displacement of 2,500 tons, was built of steel in 1850 and carried ten guns of about the same caliber as those carried by the Chin Yuan.

Japanese Official Statement. YOKOHAMA, July 31.-The following official statement of the difficulties between China an i Japan which led to the outbreak of hostilities between those two countries has been issued by the Japanese govern-

Japan and Chira were approaching a settlement of their difficulties when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Corea and to give a formal compliance with the Chinese demands by the 20th, otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to land and a sea advance upon the total of China was to be made. rort of China was to be made.

The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum, but acting under the advice of the friendly powers, they agreed to the proposals, in principle, in amended form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance was reade on the

ment:

ened Chinese advance was made on the 20th, it would be regarded as a menace to Japan. It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commanders were instructed to be on the qui vive for the Chinese warships, and seeing the latter advancing on July 27, they opened fire.
The Japanese do not believe that the Kow Shing, the Chinese transport sunk by a Japanese cruiser was flying the British flag.

but in any case they regard it, if true, as being a russe de guerre.

The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the officers and crew of the cruiser which sank the Chinese transport Kow Shing. No official report has been received at Yokohama of this engagement.

Japan and the Phillipine Islands. MADRID, July 31.-Misgivings are offi cially expressed here regarding the possible result to the Philippine Islands in the event of Japan becoming the dominant power in the far east. It is said to be possible that Japan might utilize the troubles

Hong Kong show that there is unrest both in northern and southern China and that the outlook for foreign missionaries is bad. Anti-missionary disturbances are reported from Kiang Yon, on the Yang Tse Kiang, but a far more serious affair occurred at Shek Lung, near Tung Kun, on the Pearl river, on June 20. In this instance the American Presbyterian Church was demoi-ished by the mob, and one Christian, whether a foreigner or native has not yet been ascertained, was killed. The Roman Cath-olic Church was well guarded by Chinese soldiers, and it is a fact worthy of notic that here, as at Kiang Yon, the Catholi

The Telegraph Service. can Telegraph Company issued this morning the following notice: "Government

Union Telegraph Company has received advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese telegraph comthe effect that the Chinese telegraph com-panies will not accept any telegraphic mes-sages respecting the war between China and Japan. The Chinese land lines north of Shanghal are interrupted, cutting off Tien Tsin and Pekin.

The Commercial Cable Company this morning sent out the following notices: The Eastern Telegraph Company notifies

us that the lines to Chefoo, Tien Tsin and the north are interrupted. The Eastern

of this engagement. at Mindanao Island, Malay archipelago, as a pretext to execute her ambitious designs. Protestant Missionaries Suffer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 .- Reports from

missionary escaped scathiess, while the Protestant brethren suffered heavily. NEW YORK, July 31.-The Anglo-Ameri-

messages to Tien Tsin and Pekin, when not written in plain language, are accepted, but are subject to the scrutiny of the Chinese government. Government telegrams in secret language for Foo Chow are admitted. Shanghai notifies that lines to Chefoo, Tien Tsin and the north are in-The central cable office of the Western